

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

WAY TO EXTEND PROSPERITY ERA IS POINTED OUT

Less Waste in Production, Distribution and Finance Is Emphasized

CLOSE MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS IS SHOWN

Present Affluence, Says E. A. Filene, Indicates What Can Be Achieved in Future

"Great as is our present prosperity it is only an indication of what our prosperity might be," says Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and international economist, in discussing some economic, moral and ethical business practices necessary to widen and smooth the road to make general prosperity.

"For any one of us to enjoy the greatest possible permanent prosperity we must all," he says, "be highly prosperous. That is, we must have what I call companionate prosperity. We can achieve this only through increased use of mass production and mass distribution, with the resulting low costs and high wages.

"Let us consider for a moment just what prosperity is. The total national wealth—capital—does not make a people prosperous. Business is an exchange of goods and services. Business is conducted when large amounts of goods are exchanged."

"An individual wage earner is prosperous when he is able to exchange his services for a comparatively large amount of goods. It is obvious that the amount of goods he can secure for a day's work depends first upon the amount of wages he gets, and second, upon the price he has to pay for the things he wants to buy. The higher his wages and the lower the prices of the things he buys, the more prosperous he will be."

"An example of this is the hotel industry whose notable growth in the past few years has been due to the prosperity of people in other lines. As a result it has directly and indirectly given employment to more than 1,000,000 more employees than in 1920 and now ranks ninth among all our industries in value of investment, income and personnel."

When Buying Power Is Cut

"The merchant in a small industrial town learns quickly enough that his prosperity is dependent upon the prosperity of the local industries. If they shut down, go on part time or reduce wages he notices the falling off in buying power."

"Naturally he reduces his purchases of goods, and the effect is felt

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

British Columbia Has New Cabinet

Choice of Members Seen as Endeavor to Get Away From Liquor Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—The new Conservative Government of British Columbia was sworn in here under S. F. Tolmie, Premier, as follows:

Attorney-General, R. H. Pooley.

Minister of Finance, W. C. Shelly.

Minister of Public Works, N. S. Lougheed.

Minister of Mines, W. A. McKenzie.

Minister of Education, Joshua Hitchcock.

Provincial Secretary, S. L. Howe.

Minister of Lands, F. P. Burden.

Minister of Agriculture, William Atkinson.

President of the Council, R. W. Bruhn.

Minister without Portfolio, R. L. Maitland.

The selection of the Cabinet by the new Premier is accepted generally as an attempt to bring the best available men into the Ministry regardless of purely political considerations. The personnel of the Ministry is believed to foreshadow a determined attempt by the Premier to free the Government from the domination of liquor interests which were the undoing of the former Liberal Ministry. The men appointed to the Cabinet are recognized as being out of sympathy with these interests.

The new Government will commence immediately to launch its policy of intensive development of agriculture and industry, upon which it was elected. One of its first moves will be to conduct a searching investigation into the economic and financial position of the Province.

RAYON PLANT STARTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Contract for the first group of buildings of the \$4,000,000 rayon plant of the American Chatillon Corporation of New York, at Rome, Ga., has been awarded to the Hughes-Foulkrod Company of Philadelphia, and construction has begun.

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Study World Postal Systems



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Two Representatives of United States Mail Workers Who Will Attend Fifth Biennial Conference in London in September of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone International. Left to Right—WILLIAM M. COLLINS, President of Railway Mail Association, and THOMAS F. FLAHERTY, Secretary-Treasurer of National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

POLISH DISPUTE AGAIN BEFORE LEAGUE COUNCIL

Germans Seek French View on Rhine Problem as Sessions Open at Geneva

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—The fifty-first session of the Council of the League of Nations has opened, but in view of the absence of Sir Austen Chamberlain, Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Aristide Briand, the meeting attracted less attention than usual. Lord Cuschendan arrived early, followed by W. L. MacKenzie King.

The most interesting item dealt with were the report of the committee of experts on the codification of international law, and the conclusions of the committee appointed to consider an international educational cinematograph institute.

The most important political questions before the Council are the Polish-Lithuanian problem and the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute concerning the compensation that should be paid to expropriated Hungarian landlords in Transylvania. A Hungarian communiqué to the Council does not suggest that Hungary is inclined to accept the proposal made by Rumania at the last Council meeting for determination of assessment claims which were not ruled out by the Rumanian agrarian reform.

Lithuania Unrepentant

Augustin Waldemars, Lithuania, appears also to be in an unrepentant mood, and the Council proposes to read him another severe lesson for not accepting its advice to resume normal relations with Poland.

Hermann Müller, the German Chancellor, who comes Monday, will, it is said, open conversations with M. Briand, who is expected on the same day on the question of the Rhineland occupation. Herr Müller will, it is said, ask for a definite reply to the German demand for an early termination of the occupation, the German view being that if further progress is to be made on the part of Locarno a definite decision must be reached on this question.

It is expected that M. Briand will put forward certain counter-proposals by which France is to receive compensation for an early evacuation and although the Germans are strongly opposed to going outside the treaty in this respect they are anxious to hear the precise nature of the French proposals.

The Kellogg Pact

Into this picture comes the Kellogg Pact, which the Germans intend to use as an additional argument for removing one of the greatest causes of friction in Europe. They will also use the anti-war pact as a plea for pushing ahead with disarmament, and Herr Müller will, it is said, make a strong appeal to the Assembly on this point, his view being that an early date should be fixed for summoning an international conference on the limitation of armaments.

The Association of Journalists accepted the League sent tele-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Hawaiians Propose Song Birds' Haven

Hilo Chamber of Commerce Asks Permit to Import Songsters for Island

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILLO, T. H.—If present plans materialize, Hawaii may become a paradise for song birds.

Today there are very few song birds on the islands, but the Chamber of Commerce of Hilo is sponsoring efforts to obtain permission from the territorial Board of Forestry and Agriculture to import the birds.

The downy woodpecker, flicker, red-faced warbler, chickadee, brown creeper, house wren, breated nuthatch, purple martin, nighthawk, bristlit, cliff swallow, American goldfinch and the roadrunner would be included in the group. These birds, it is pointed out, have no destructive habits that would make them undesirable in the islands.

Already the Board of Forestry and Agriculture has approved the importation of such birds as the Chinese thrush, Pekin nightingale, yamagora, meadow lark, willie wagtail, pewee, lark, chalcacela, currawan and guan.

Since the meadow lark is already

on the approved list an attempt is

to be made to import a number of

these birds immediately.

It was the visitor who revealed in

the old days, under Danish régime, when rum flowed freely,

it is remembered that the inhabitants of Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas, found it extremely difficult to keep their streets clean. Finally, a custom was established and put into effect whereby those who imbibed too freely and as a result were disorderly, were compelled to expiate their offenses by cleaning the streets of the city the following morning.

Ironic as it may seem, it was rare

indeed that a native Virgin Islander

was ever found guilty of this offense.

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IRELAND GIVES ROYAL WELCOME TO MR. KELLOGG

Secretary of State Is Presented with the Freedom of Dublin City

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DUBLIN — Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State upon his arrival with William T. Cosgrave at Kingstown aboard the Detroit, was officially welcomed to Ireland by Ernest Blythe and other Free State ministers, receiving a salute of 18 guns. The Detroit returned the salute with 21. Mr. Kellogg said he was pleased with the events of the past few days and was glad to visit Ireland for the first time. He expects to stay in Ireland until Monday, returning by the Detroit to Cherbourg to catch the Leviathan for home. Free State airplanes flew overhead as the American cruiser came to anchor. He was cheered by the crowd assembled at Kingstown, where addresses were presented. He at once motored to Dublin, where he received the freedom of the city at the Mansion House.

These ceremonies over, Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Kellogg motored to Phoenix Park, where the Secretary of State will stay as the guest of Frederick A. Sterling, the American Minister. The party was accompanied by a mounted escort of Free State troops. The American legation is beautifully situated on Phoenix Park, with a view of the Dublin mountains. Mr. Kellogg is to be entertained by the Free State Ministers at the Shelbourne Hotel, afterword going to a reception at La Plaza hallroom, the biggest auditorium in Dublin, where all the leading citizens have been invited to meet him.

Frank B. Kellogg Causes Historic Precedents

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ABOARD U. S. S. DETROIT, via Radio from Flushing — Frank B. Kellogg, bearing the original treaty he had just signed, renouncing war, and in company with William T. Cosgrave, arrived in Dublin on the cruise Detroit, causing the historical precedents of a British dominion chief being carried aboard an American war vessel, and also of a United States Secretary of State visiting the Irish Free State officially. The ceremony of welcome at Kingstown Harbor, not only paid a great tribute to Mr. Kellogg and the peace pact, but also to Irish-American friendship. For the first time in history, a foreign vessel gave an official salute to the Irish Free State, firing a salvo of 21 guns in reply, the Irish salute being fired from a British ship. This courtesy was made possible only after consultation between London, Dublin, and the American Embassy at Paris.

For the first time in 60 years French Government has officially received a German cabinet minister.

NEW YORK

Cuff Links
Scarf Pins
Seal Rings
Vest Chains
Swag Watches
Belts & Buckles

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
Est. 1837
3A MAIDEN LANE Cort. 2359

MON.
TUES.
WED.
THURS.
FRI.
SAT.

Happy days for boys! And their parents!
Our boys' 3-piece sack suits—coat, vest, knickers—at lower prices!
Fancy mixtures; sizes 8 to 16.

Were \$25 to \$40—
\$16.50 now!

Men's suits at reduced prices too!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway Broadway Broadway
Liberty at Warren at 13th St.
New York City
Herald Sq. York Fifth Ave.
at 35th St. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield Boston, Massachusetts

Raymond Poincaré, the French Prime Minister, and Dr. Stresemann have actually been brought face to face and a new basis of understanding between the French and German states has thus been laid. As previously noted, the great problems of the French-Soviet evacuation, reparations and interallied debts were skirted in the meeting of the Premier and the German Foreign Minister. It was neither the time nor the place to thrash out these matters, but such obvious amity was created as will make future conversations much easier.

As Dr. Stresemann left the Quai d'Orsay, after his first call on arriving in Paris, the large crowd which had gathered was unmistakably and spontaneously warm in the greeting of the German Foreign Minister as he emerged from the building. This is a sign of that public sentiment which desires friendship with the Germans. Nor could one fail to remark that Aristide Briand had Dr. Stresemann on his right, both at the table before which the pact was signed and at the banquet the same evening.

Because so little has been heard of the conversations of Dr. Stresemann with M. Poincaré and M. Briand are we to suppose they are without significance? As a French political writer whose opinion carries weight, His own reply immediately is, not at all. That the French Premier and the German Foreign Minister could meet and talk problems over cordially for more than an hour is in itself a fact of considerable political importance. It confirms, moreover, the change in the international situation. It creates an atmosphere which augurs well and marks a milestone in the policy of give-and-take, of reconciliation and rapprochement.

The scene shifts to Geneva but it has been made clear at Paris that while the partial evacuation of the Rhineland may be discussed, complete evacuation is impossible from the French viewpoint until the major issues of the German reparations total and interallied debt agreements have been settled.

Toward Dr. Stresemann Is Strongly Emphasized

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS — The treaty for the renunciation of wars has been signed. Captains and kings have departed. The question being asked and which is absorbing everyone is, namely, As the result of this historic pact and the conversations surrounding the event how have Franco-German relations been affected? The rapprochement of France and Germany has undoubtedly been advanced through the visits of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann to Paris. No one gainsays this. His coming was momentous occasion which the government fully realized.

For the first time in 60 years French Government has officially received a German cabinet minister.

Collects Prizes in Small Packages



Upper—James D. Henderson of Boston Stands Beside His Miniature Library. Between His Thumb and Forefinger May Be Seen an Item Said to Be One of the Smallest Books in the World, Every Verse of This Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam May Be Read Without a Magnifying Glass. Lower—There Are a Dozen Books in This Tablespoon Held by Mr. Henderson, All of Which Are a Part of His Collection of 700 Tiny Volumes.

the Governor-General, James McNeill, will tender a dinner, receptions following both evenings. Mr. Kellogg spent a restful 24 hours aboard the Detroit en route from Havre to Dublin, although he took time to send several messages to French officials, thanking them for his pleasant visit.

Among them was a telegram to M. Briand saying: "I feel quite sure that the work—accomplished will mark a new epoch in international relations. My collaboration with your great work will always remain one of the most pleasant recollections of my official life." Mr. Kellogg was also pleased to receive a telegram from Bolivia expressing that country's readiness to add to the treaty immediately. The former also received by the Detroit's wireless summary, the United States press editorial opinion which he read thoroughly expressing much pleasure at the favorable reception of the treaty culmination.

Lord Cushendun gives

Views on New Pact

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Lord Cushendun, speaking on the reaction of the Kellogg pact on the question of disarmament, at the British press meeting that undoubtedly the whole problem would be affected by the signing of the anti-war pact. "I can hardly believe," he said, "that it will have no effect upon disarmament, for it would be a logical absurdity that all the world should renounce war and should not take the step to renounce the means of making war."

Lord Cushendun does not, however, expect that there would be any striking effect very quickly. He doubted whether a nation would immediately consider the signing of the pact a justification for scrapping their armies and navies. They would wait for some proof of the value of the pact or the growth of the peace sentiment of the world and the general confidence that war had been banished. He believed that then disarmament would come about as a gradual process in the evolution of peace.

"We must not," he said, "look for immediate or drastic results. But for myself I believe the Kellogg pact will be of extreme value to the peace of the world."

BROOKLINE (Mass.) Man Has One of World's Largest

Libraries of Tiny Volumes—Range From Cook Books to Ancient Languages

What is authoritatively stated to be the world's largest collection of unusual little books does not lie under dust-protecting glass, within the depths of some great museum or library. It is gathered in a little house on a little street but a few steps from Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.

The collection is the property of James D. Henderson, a Boston real estate dealer, and consists of approximately 700 "volumes" few of which are more than three inches in height. Many of them are so small as to rest comfortably upon a two-cent postage stamp.

In fact, a dozen among the collection may lay claim to rank among the world's world's smallest books. Mr. Henderson demonstrates that 12 volumes may be supported at once in a single tablespoon. Probably, he states, this is the largest heaping spoonful of literature in history.

Great Literature Is Shown

The books used for this literary feast are a Koran; an English dictionary of 12,000 words; a Galileo

book, said to be the smallest in the world with a movable type; a Testament; the Mite, which, up to 1896, was rated the world's smallest book;

Robert Burns; a Petit Poucet; the French Constitution; a gold-stamped leather binding; a book written in Sanskrit; a Tasche Kalender; Tomas Mosche, judged the smallest of Jewish books; and a book of Scottish-Irish songs, as typical of American life and presented by American actors in the English language.

One of the most remarkable facts apparent in the extensive collection, aside from the size, is the great range covered. Miniatures have appeared in 22 languages, not including the Scandinavian tongues, although shorthand is numbered prominently.

Range of subject matter appears

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1888

A great newspaper covering a rich

territory of Western Canada.

Rates and full information upon application.

The "Calgary Daily Herald" aims to be an

Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home,

Devoted to Public Service."

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SMITH DEFENDS COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Governor in Address at Syracuse Explains Big Appropriations

REGAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Governor Smith disappointed farm leaders here at the annual farm dinner just given by Jerome L. Barnum in connection with the State Fair by failing to discuss agriculture except in a general way, after agricultural leaders, speaking before him, had explained the serious situation they are facing.

Instead of explaining what he, as presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, proposes to do about farm relief, further than his acceptance outlined, he launched into a defense of his record of expenditures in New York State in anticipation of attacks for extravagance.

The farm leaders were frankly disappointed, for they had expected the Governor to meet the situation they presented in his characteristic manner.

Serious Situation

Albert Russell Mann, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, opened the discussion by stressing the interdependence of the farm and town. He was followed by Charles R. White, president of the Farm Bureau Federation; Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange; Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League, and Howard M. Gore, Governor of West Virginia, all of whom emphasized the serious agricultural situation.

Governor Gore argued at length the farm relief legislation is not a wise legislation, but a policy Governor Smith had made in his acceptance speech, and Mr. Sexauer said the average gross farm income is \$1900 and the average net income \$334. Then, turning directly to the Governor, he expressed the hope that "whatever party is in power the next four years will give the same consideration to agriculture that it gives to industry."

Sidesrops Farm Question

Governor Smith arose to speak. The audience of representative farmers and farm leaders grew tense respecting him, even on the farm relief utterances. Instead he told of another farm meeting two or three years ago, where he invited his audience to present recommendations to him and said that all they presented was a request for an appropriation of \$1,200,000 for a new plant industry building at Cornell.

Then he went into state finances and declared that the increased expenditures of the state during his administration were for education, highways and bridges, public buildings, hospitals, prisons, and other causes. He declared that all the money had been appropriated by Republican legislatures and that last year all the Republicans could eliminate from his \$232,000,000 budget was \$25,000. Governor Smith asserted that the rest cause of high taxation is the wastefulness of local government.

HECKSCHER AIDS PARKWAY

REGAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—August Heckscher, New York philanthropist, has just given \$10,000 to aid a survey for a Long Island parkway. Robert Moses, Secretary of State and chairman of the Long Island park council, announced. Mr. Heckscher recently gave more than \$200,000 toward the development of parks and parkways on Long Island.

Chandler & Co.

Boston Common

Velvet Alone or
in Combination
is Seen in
Misses' Dresses
22.50 to 49.50

Flared tiers of velvet on canton crepe, appliques, kerchiefs and bandings on georgette or crepe Elizabeth, dresses with these features rival those of printed or transparent velvet. These two latter fabrics have a tendency to intricate necklines, a slight blousing and profuse flaring. Tiers are shown, but these also run to flaring lines. Rich shades of Hayava and seal brown are prominent, closely followed by Madeline blue, English green, myrtle, pansy and geranium.

Fifth Floor—Original Building

Retail Advertisements

Appear in the Atlantic Edition of

The Christian Science Monitor

as follows:

MONDAY (Also Thursday) **WEDNESDAY** (Also Saturday)

Delaware
Maryland
District of Columbia

Virginia
West Virginia
London
Ireland

TUESDAY (Also Friday)

British Isles
Ontario
Quebec
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
P. E. Island
Newfoundland

New Jersey
Pennsylvania

Florida
Georgia
Alabama

North Carolina
South Carolina

Cuba
Continental Europe

Australia
New Zealand

South Africa

South America

Vermont

SATURDAY (Also Wednesday)

Florida
Georgia
Alabama

North Carolina
South Carolina

Cuba
Continental Europe

Australia
New Zealand

South Africa

South America

Vermont

UNITY IN G. O. P. RANKS IS MAJOR AID TO HOOVER

Progressives and Regulars
Join Hands for Success
of Party

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON.—The backbone of Herbert Hoover's drive for the Presidency, and one of the major factors upon which he is basing his conviction of ultimate success, is the unity of the party within the Republican Party. It is found here.

For the first time since the 1908 campaign there are no serious political defections or bolters within the party. For the first time in two decades Republican progressives and regulars are joined in a common effort to elect the party's presidential choice.

Not only are these two heretofore bitterly opposed groups united in a common election effort, but each had an important part in the naming of the presidential nominee. William A. Borah, Senator from Idaho, leader of the progressives, played a vital role in the final drive that put over Mr. Hoover at the Kansas City convention.

Counts on Progressive Aid

It is upon the progressives that Mr. Hoover is counting for the holding of important agricultural states in line, and also for influential aid in this campaign in the closely-contested West. One of the most active and effective campaigns for the Republicans is Smith.

Mr. Brookhart has already been in the field for several weeks, touring the corn belt states. He is speaking daily to large crowds of farmers, with his addresses being broadcast. When Mr. Hoover was in Iowa recently, he was informed by party leaders that the Brookhart campaign was an important factor in the breaking down of an unfriendly sentiment to the Republican candidate that had been engendered during the determined nomination struggle.

Campaign plans call for such representative leaders of the party as Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State; former Miller of New York, Governor Morrow of Kentucky, Franklin W. Fort, Representative from New Jersey; Odgen Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury; Hiram Johnson, Senator from California; Mr. Borah, Mr. Brookhart, Gerald P. Nye, Senator from North Dakota; Peter Norbeck, Senator from North Dakota, and other Progressives joining hands in an intensive campaign throughout the eastern states.

To Decentralize Campaign

It is authoritatively known that Mr. Hoover is grounding much of his campaigning activities upon these and other leaders. It is his plan to decentralize the Republican campaign as much as possible, placing the task and responsibility of making the fight in the states upon state leaders.

Mr. Hoover believes in decentralization. His work as food administrator, in the various relief activities he led, and as head of the Department of Commerce, was based on the placing of responsibility upon carefully selected chiefs. This is the program for his presidential campaign.

It has already proved productive of a harmony and unity within the party that it had not known for 20 years. It also is making for economy in costs. It is Mr. Hoover's plan to confine national committee expenditures to radio, educational literature, publicity and executive outlays only.

Because of this program and a drastic budgeting of all fiscal affairs, Mr. Hoover expects to be able to hold the campaign costs to approximately \$3,000,000, considerably less than estimated expenditures of his Democratic opponents, and about the same

that Republicans spent in the 1924 Coolidge campaign.

No Campaign Deficit

Such a plan will also preclude any campaign deficit; an item that is emphatically opposed by Mr. Hoover. By decentralizing his campaign and giving the various Republican leaders opportunity to enter the contest actively, Mr. Hoover will be able to confine himself to a minimum of formal addresses. The Republican candidate has no definite plans as to the number of the formal speeches he will make during the campaign but he does not expect them to exceed eight or ten at the most.

These, for the most part, will be made in the East. In the final stages of the campaign Mr. Hoover will again turn to the West. There he will make at least three important speeches, in addition to a number of informal talks to smaller crowds.

To Radioeast Speeches

Two of the most important speeches of the campaign will be made in New York City and Boston. The exact dates for these meetings have not as yet been fixed. They will take place, however, before Oct. 15, and will be broadcast over the entire country.

Other speeches are being projected for Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis. Hundreds of invitations from all over the country are pouring in upon Mr. Hoover. Many are from the South. No consideration has been given to the possibility of Southern campaigning for the Republican candidate. A decision on this will depend on a survey of the general elections in November.

With returns from 615 of California's 9082 precincts, Mr. Johnson had 287,828 votes, compared with 58,445 cast for Charles H. Randall of Los Angeles, former Representative of Minor Moore, attorney of Los Angeles, Democrat, for the United States senatorship at the general elections in November.

With returns from 30,502 votes from the same precincts.

In the eighth congressional district, where Representative Arthur M. Free of San Jose and Mrs. Cecelia Cassedy of San Mateo ran on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, there were prospects that Mr. Free, as a Republican, would oppose Mrs. Cassedy, Democrat, in the November election.

Representative Henry E. Barbour, seeking re-election to Congress from the seventh district as a Democrat, received 8841 votes from 758 precincts out of 822 while John H. Fairweather, Republican of Reedley, received 5091.

Farmers' Association

Lauds Democratic Plank

SELDALIA, Mo. (AP)—Resolutions indorsing, in effect, the national Democratic platform, were adopted at the close of its twelfth annual convention here.

While neither of the presidents candidates was mentioned by name, the resolutions asserted the farm leaders were treated with "contempt" at the Kansas City convention, where Frank O. Lowden, "an able and fearless friend of agriculture, was hopelessly beaten."

Campaign Among Negroes

Campaign plans among Negro voters have been formulated and are to be gotten under way at once. Dr. John R. Hawkins, chairman of the executive committee of the Colored Voters' Division of the Republican Party, conferred with eastern and western Negro leaders, and reported to Mr. Hoover that sentiment among his race was strongly in his favor.

Special attention will be given this year by the Republican management to Negro women voters. They are to be organized and a campaign will be conducted among them.

According to Mrs. Elen Yost, national committeewoman from West Virginia and active in the campaign among the Negro voters, Negro women are deeply interested in preserving the Eighteenth Amendment and strict enforcement of the law.

Mrs. Yost declared the Negro women view prohibition as a great boon to their race and are anxious to preserve and continue its existence. Because of this concern they are enthusiastically supporting Mr. Hoover, she said.

New York Woman to Lay

Plans to Aid Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—County chairmen and vice-chairmen of Republican women's committees in New York State will gather at Montauk Point, L. I., on September 5 to 6 to discuss plans for their campaign for Herbert Hoover. The women political workers will be the guests of Mrs. Charles

Ward, 57 Franklin St., Boston.

WEDDINGS

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Certainly the clothing needs for children can best be provided by a children's store.

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for our stocks are so carefully chosen

Byron E. Bailey Co.
THE HOUSE THAT CHILDREN BUILT
31-33 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

H. Sabin, national committeewoman from New York, who will hear reports of conditions in the state and from these reports lay plans for their campaign.

While the women will devote their attention primarily to the state, they will be on call for service nationally if desired.

Senator Johnson's Lead Increasing

Polls 287,828 Votes to Mr. Randall's 58,445 From Two-Thirds of Precincts

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—

SENATOR Hiram W. Johnson continues to pile up an overwhelming majority for the Republican senatorial nomination upon additional returns from Tuesday's primary election. He will contest with Minor Moore, attorney of Los Angeles, Democrat, for the United States senatorship at the general elections in November.

With returns from 615 of California's 9082 precincts, Mr. Johnson had 287,828 votes, compared with 58,445 cast for Charles H. Randall of Los Angeles, former Representative of Minor Moore, attorney of Los Angeles, Democrat, for the United States senatorship at the general elections in November.

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WEDDINGS

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Architecture—Art News—Musical Events

Los Angeles—First National Trust and Savings Bank

A NEW office building is now completed in Hollywood, Calif., which exemplifies an unusual departure in this class of city architecture. The building is to house the local branch of the Los Angeles First National Trust and Savings Bank and also to provide general office space on the upper floors for public use. The site for the structure occupies the northeast corner of the intersection of Hollywood Boulevard and Highland Avenue—one of the busiest intersections in the city.

In order to fully utilize the advantage of the location and link the activity of the building in general to its locality, it was decided to combine the main entrance to the building with that of the bank and place the entrance, with the necessary accessories of elevators and stairs, on the exact corner formed by the intersecting streets.

With these conditions considered as paramount, the most logical solution to the entire problem architecturally has been to culminate the building in a tower at the corner serving as a dominating motif and connecting link to its two lateral wings. A pyramidal roof surmounts the tower and serves as a penthouse containing elevator machinery and tanks. The additional height thus allowed by including the penthouse in the main architectural feature of the building makes it one of the most imposing structures in the city.

A full recognition of the practical aspects of the problem thus results in obtaining the greatest aesthetic advantage, whereas if the elevator lobby had been located more in line with common practice, this would not have been possible. In the particular building under discussion the solution of the problem has followed lines totally contrary to usual precedent and the success of the project can be taken as a triumph for modern architecture and engineering. The principal corner offices have been retained, and the length of travel to the various offices from the elevator lobbies on each floor has been materially shortened.

These points, however, are not the only advantages for there is also the permanent value of the tower as an advertising feature, the night illumination of which is felt to be sufficient to outweigh any slight increase in cost caused by the irregular form of the mass. Another advantage will be realized in the sense of increased activity occasioned by bringing the circulation of the bank and the office building into a centralized lobby and entrance, together with the increased economy and directness of access to the bank and offices.

The style of the building reflects the tendency to emphasize the vertical and structural fabric which has become so strong a characteristic of modern engineering, and the necessary protective covering to this structure is so designed as not to jeopardize the sincerest expression of the actual construction beneath, but to enhance it with carefully disposed low relief ornament and plain wall areas. Carrying out still further the latest tendencies in the design of tall buildings is the manner in which the topmost stories of the tower set back from the main wall lines. The parapet resulting from this change in general form is ornamented by eight five-sided obelisks, each one carrying up the particular structural line of which it is a part, and the whole forming a crown-like motif which silhouettes itself against the main tower top and at the same time provides a location for a pleasing lighting effect of the entire upper part of the tower.

It has made unbelievable strides, of course, both mechanically and aesthetically. But, simply because the design of the tall building has become logical at last, we need not congratulate ourselves that we are through with the new phases of its growth. In the beginning, the skyscraper was conceived architecturally as a "horizontal" building stretched to greater height, like a n-upended peppermint box.

The architects who designed the earliest tall buildings (with the exception of Buffington, the neglected pioneer who patented a 28-story "cloud-scrapers" in 1888 and was lauded out of town), due down in their bag of tricks, produced ponderous cornices, rows of classical columns and pilasters and other irrelevant detail of the three and four-story building, and "applied" them to the vast new surface.

When it became apparent that the old architectural treatment simply would not fit the new form, a few enlightened ones cast about in the past for a more harmonious style, and hit upon Gothic. It was better, much better, but Gothic was traditionally ecclesiastical and therefore still inappropriate to big business.

"Cathedral of Commerce" was a happy catch phrase, but it scarcely excused the inherent incongruity.

It is less than a decade since progressive architects have realized that derivative embellishment does not enhance the new form at all. If there is anything strikingly new under the sun it is the modern office building, and it cries out for treatment representative of its period and its special function. The Telephone Building in New York, more properly known as the Barclay-Vesey Building, is a masterpiece simply because its designers have employed strictly modern and mechanical elements throughout. Yet even the Telephone Building, viewed in the light of what is sure to follow, is the merest beginning.

Every decade, every year one might say, has its marvels. The Monadnock Building in Chicago was the eighth wonder of the world in the nineties. The Flatiron Building

is a masterpiece to the subtle shades of form which generally escape the attention of copyists, and create almost an atmospheric depth to such materials as metals and stone.

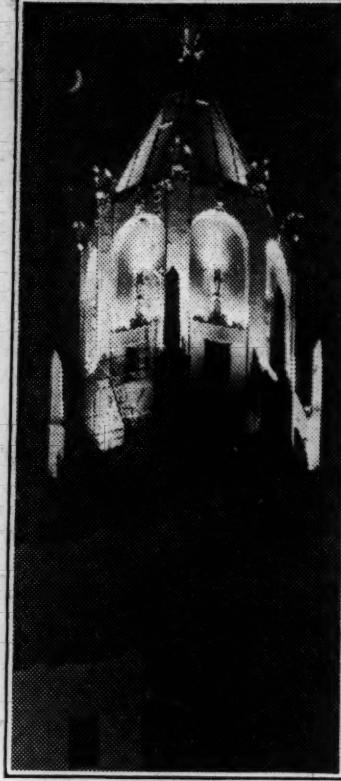
As fitting subjects for the alternating sculptural panels above the ground floor arches, it has seemed fitting to exemplify the twin elements essential to material progress. The one, natural science, as the necessary groundwork and forerunner of industry, is represented by the figure of the astronomer, Copernicus, who enunciated the theory of the revolution of the earth about the sun. The second panel exemplifies Enterprise, or the venturing forth in the faith engendered by Natural Science to prove and reap for man its fruits. Enterprise is here exemplified by Columbus, who ventured forth despite the scorn and ridicule of the generalities of men to prove his faith that the earth was round, and open up a land of fabled wealth to the commerce of Europe. Subordinate elements in the composition of each panel illustrate incidents in the lives of the two men.

The same high quality of workmanship has been carried out in treatment of the main entrance lobby. The elevator doors are exemplary in the simplicity and taste of their conception. The basis of their design is founded on the juxtaposition of two metals one to the other in such a way as to contrast their properties as aesthetic materials. Bronze, which has served the field of art since earliest time as the most perfect material for expressive artistic form, is contrasted with wrought iron, from which is an allegorical synonym of rigidity and strength.

The walls and floor of the lobby are entirely executed in marble, including in this category the ancient travertine which is imported from Italy and which formed the principal building stone of ancient Rome. This material comprises the major part of the side walls. The ceiling is designed entirely from the standpoint of form and color contrast and has been modeled in rather a deep relief and in repeated pattern. This has been gilded in its final finish.

The main entrance way has been inspired by the more severe examples of the Italian Romanesque style but carrying out the same purpose as the architectural ornament in acting as an enrichment to the main structural lines of the building.

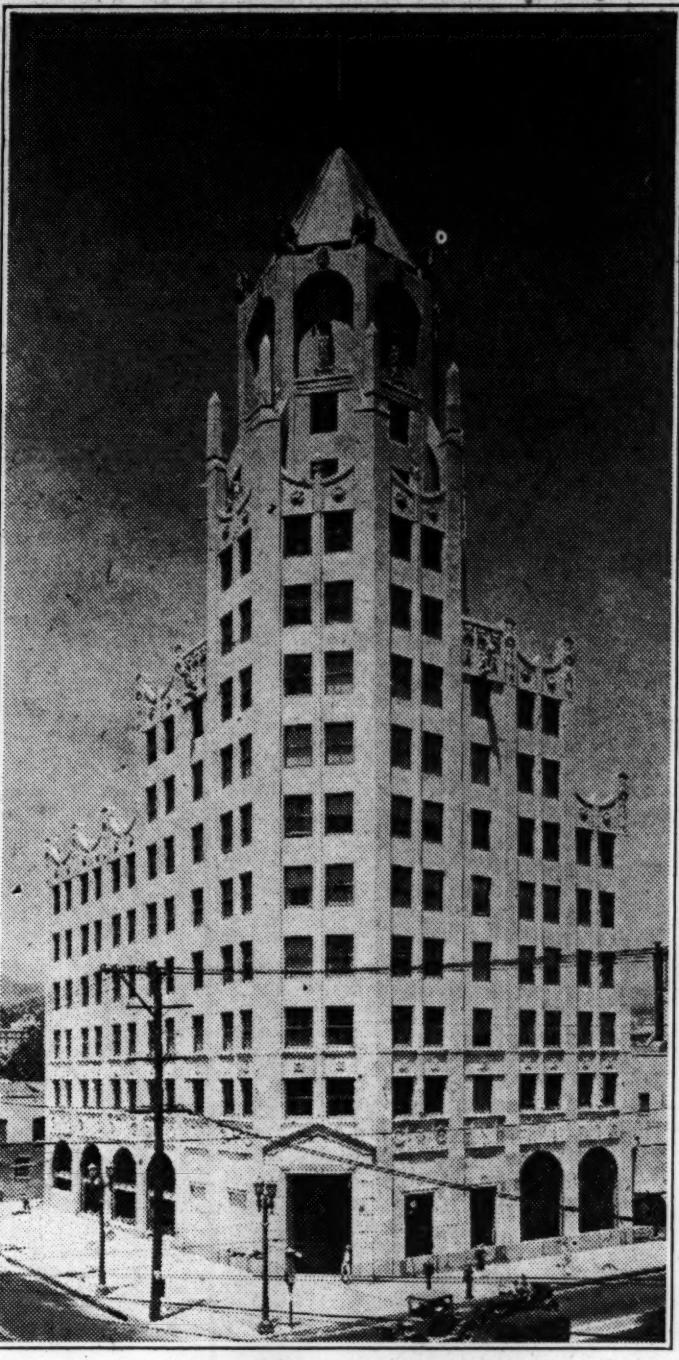
The building was designed, engineered and constructed by the firm of Meyer & Holler of Los Angeles, Calif.



HOLLYWOOD'S NEW TOWER AT NIGHT.

The City of the Future

NO SINGLE development in architecture since the masonry arch of the Romans is comparable to the introduction of the steel cage as the basis of building. Steel has given architecture a new dimension. But if we are inclined to sit back and think that the limit of its development has been reached, that the form of the skyscraper is at last definitive, we are mistaken. Modern architecture is still in its beginnings.



Photographs by George Haight
THE HOLLYWOOD FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING

On Record

THE newest addition to the files of the Brunswick company is registration of Rachmaninoff's Second Symphony, in E minor, never before committed to disk. The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra under the sure leadership of Nikolai Sokoloff has made the recording, which covers six double-face records.

If this work is not the greatest of Rachmaninoff's compositions, it does own many elements of greatness, and receives an interpretation which discloses its every beauty.

Sky gardens already grow atop many tall buildings, and the future will undoubtedly see a more extensive development of this gracious feature of the great city. Playgrounds on a large scale will have to go up in the air. There is reason to believe that entire sections of cities will have a second uniform level high above the ground. Just

as flight will do to architecture it is difficult to foresee, but its effect is sure to be revolutionary.

The need for adequate landing fields near the heart of the city is a problem that architects and city planners will have to tackle before it is too late.

The "zoning envelope," which has

been a tendency to create towers through the introduction of setbacks, has simultaneously evolved obstructions to air travel. These

problems are rushing upon us rapidly, and the past has taught us that we cannot be too forehanded.

Just what will the future bring forth? A Jules Verne should appear among us to tell it. There is Raymond Hood's proposal of buildings in the form of trees with elevators in their trunks. It is feasible, for steel with its veneer of masonry is much lighter than the old wall-bearing construction. Furthermore, it would go far toward solving the traffic problem. There is the globular house of steel and glass, revolving to follow the sun, such as has already been constructed in Germany. Will there be skyscrapers, too, clothed entirely of many-colored glass instead of stone? Will buildings be multicolored rather than monochrome? Will the tendency in the great city be to accumulate larger and larger plot area, in order to build constantly higher and more massively, with streets cut through the buildings themselves?

Imagination balks at the fantastic sky line of the future. Already many smaller cities in the western plains are becoming metropolises in little,

with buildings of 15, 20, and 30 stories. What will the larger cities,

with their increased need of concentration bring forth? There is little doubt that new pedestrian levels will be necessary before long, perhaps 30 stories above the ground. Motor traffic, too, will probably seek greater heights, and we will have to

take the elevator down to our offices instead of up. In older cities, where proper street widths were not established in time, artificial light and ventilation are already depended on throughout the day, and with perfection of methods there is no reason why work or play on the lower levels should be inconvenient or otherwise undesirable.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Question and a Parenthesis

WHAT has become of the Gentle Reader? But before we can hope to answer that question we shall have to undertake a little antiquarian research, so as to define as exactly as possible what the Gentle Reader was in the time of his—and her—glory. The materials for such an investigation do not lie ready at hand for immediate use—but must be sought out in many obscure corners: in early publishers' catalogues and lists of old lending libraries, in records of book sales, in letters and diaries of the past, and in books themselves, read between the lines. Perhaps the best way of all in which to get a clear notion of what readers once were, and are now no longer, is to observe the kind of demands that were made upon them by the writers of years gone by. Having made some little progress myself in these various lines of inquiry, I am prepared to say that the Gentle Reader was, in general, precisely the sort of person that anyone might be proud to write for. He was exacting, he was not "too soon made glad," he demanded at all times the best one had to give, he had read so many books—and all of them so intelligently—that the knowledge-work when he saw it and for the second-rate he had no time for patience whatever; but, on the other hand, when you gave him first-rate work he could rise at once to its level. He was at home with all sorts and conditions of writers—with the ancient and modern and mediæval, with the lyrical and the satiric, with the profoundly brooding and the broadly humorous. His taste, though doubly refined, was catholic and inclusive. He bogged at nothing that had ever been put into print, providing only that it was honest work and the best that its author could do. You and I, supposing for the moment that we were not "gentle readers," might find a given book portentously dull and intolerably long, but he had more endurance than we and an utter incapacity for being bored. If one honest man had been sufficiently patient to write this book that seems so tedious to you and me, and if another honest man had been strong enough to set it all up in type, why then he could read it; and he could learn something from it, too, if only how not to write a book. The dull book would not excite or amuse or entertain him any more than it would you or me, but he had a firm grip on the important fact, which we are so likely to ignore nowadays, that merely being excited and amused and entertained is by no means the whole of enjoyment. The Shakespearean editor, Edmund Malone, calling once on Dr. Johnson at his rooms in the Temple, found the great man roasting apples over the fire and reading an enormous history of Birmingham. "Don't you find it rather dull?" he inquired. "Why, yes," said Johnson, "it is dull."

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Ireland 1, Dublin

Spain 1, Madrid

Italy 1, Rome

Australia 1, Sydney

New Zealand 1, Wellington

South Africa 1, Cape Town

Ireland 1, Dublin

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Ireland 1, Dublin

Spain 1, Madrid

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mail Bag

Cologne, Germany

Dear Editor:
Last week I was in the Press Exhibition of Cologne, which was inaugurated in the month of May. Among other things I also visited The Christian Science Monitor booth. There I asked the gentleman in charge (a very sympathetic man) if I could be allowed to have an English newspaper.

I told him that I am in the high school and that for more than three years I have studied English, the language which I love more than all others. And so we fell to talking of the Monitor. And because I think it is very interesting to have correspondence with England or North America or with any other part of the world, I asked for the address of The Christian Science Monitor and he told me it. And so I beg you to give me the address of a boy and write me back.

And here is a description of the "Press".

Cologne and the "Press"

What a wonderful picture is to be seen in the evening, when the electric lamps are burning in the "Press"! The Hanging-Bridge and the Hohenzollern Bridge are lighted by thousands of lights and under them the Rhine is flowing along. In front of the "Press" is that ancient part of Cologne, with its old houses which offers (also) light and charming views. Amidst them the Cologne Cathedral rises in all its grandeur and majestic form. Its towers are also lighted by enormous searchlights.

When I saw this picture for the first time, I stopped, astonished at the grandeur that lay over all things. Wonderful!

I will stop here, for I am not able to describe all that I have seen. I hope you have understood the interior of my letter, for I fear to have expressed some things very awkwardly.

Leo K.
[I have done very well, Leo, and we all thank you for your description of the Press Exhibition. Your own letter will find you correspondents. We do not give addresses in the Mail Bag.—Ed.]

Gardiner, Maine.

Dear Editor:
Though this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have been interested in it for some time, and have been intending to write you about my native State.

Maine, the most northeastern state in the Union, is the largest of the New England group. Aroostook County, our famous potato region, is as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Its industries include agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing and fishing. In Aroostook County, 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes are raised each year. About 15,000,000 acres in this State are covered by timber, which yields 1,000,000,000 feet annually. This gives employment to 11,000 persons. Our chief manufactures include paper, cotton and woolen goods, also boots and shoes. The fishing industry in Maine nets \$5,000,000 annually.

Portland, the nearest port to Europe in the United States, is the largest city and is known as the gate to vacation land. On the Maine coast is situated Mt. Desert Island. Here Champlain and his men spent Christmas Day, probably the first celebration of Christmas in America. On this island is Lafayette National Park, the only reservation of its kind east of the Mississippi. Six miles north of Gardiner is Augusta, the state capital, which was settled by the Plymouth Company for trading.

My home city, Gardiner, was named for Dr. Gardiner, an English Tory, who received a grant of land from the Plymouth Company about the time of the American Revolution. William Tudor Gardiner, candidate for Governor, is a descendant. A beautiful stone mansion which still remains in the possession of the Gardiner family is one of the lovely places in this State. Gardiner also had the first agricultural school in the country, which was settled by the Plymouth Company for trading.

Two years ago I spent the months of June, July, and August traveling in the far north—Lapland. The sun shines all night in that "top of the world" region, so it is appropriately called the "Land of the Midnight Sun." Although comparatively unknown, it is one of the most picturesque and unusual places in Europe; its snowy mountains and crystal clear lakes rival in beauty those of Switzerland. Not far from Kiruna there is a peak called Malmberget (iron mountain), said to be entirely made of iron. It has a dazzling metallic sheen that makes it a landmark for miles around.

From Abisko where we stayed, we did some mountain climbing, made quite a few excursions on the lake, and visited the little Lapp settlement at Polniviken. The Lapps are the native inhabitants of this country of eternal snow. They are of Mongolian origin, small and swarthy, and have their own unique language, Lappish, although most of them speak broken Swedish. The government is making great strides in civilizing and educating these people. I made the acquaintance of a Lapp girl, my own age, and she told me many interesting things about her nomadic folk. Most of the children travel the long way to Kiruna, a large mining town, to attend school during the frigid winter.

Near our home here in Smaland is a large beautiful lake, many miles long, called Bolmen. In this lake there are said to be 365 islands—one for each day of the year. An old legend that has come down the years tells of a knight who was sentenced to spend one night alone on each of the islands.

Looking over this letter I find it grews much longer than I expected! Much love to you, dear Editor, and to all the cousins, big and little.

Josiah S.
[Evidently the boys are not to be outdone in letter-writing after all!—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California.

Dear Editor:
I read the Monitor and find it very helpful in my school work. I al-

The Adventures of Waddles



The Plowboy's Year

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BY THE PLOWBOY'S VIOLETS

In spring his cap to deck,
Before the furrow lines he sets
So straight from hedge to hedge.

And whistling on a summer morn
With heavy laden wain,
He plucks sweet roses that adorn
The hedgerows in the lane.

Then autumn for the plowboy yields
Red hips and haws, and sloes,
As plowing in the stubble fields
Rejoicing still he goes.

In winter in his homespun cap
Are holly berries gay;
Come rain, come snow, what's'er may
hap,
He whistles on his way.

EDITH E. LAMBE

Anagram Sentences

FILL THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH WORDS MADE FROM THE LETTERS IN RELATED, USING ALL THE LETTERS ONCE IN EACH SENTENCE. NO WORD IS USED TWICE.

1. In the — autumn the — leaves are beautiful.
2. My — brother is — college.
3. Do — me take that — baby.
4. He broke the — of the machine.

5. How swiftly that — can through the water.
6. He found it — hard work to — the hay.

7. What — you to — that paper?
8. The little — climbed a tall —.

ANSWER TO TREE PUZZLE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED
AUG. 23:

BIRCH, PALM, YEW, SANDALWOOD, ELM, FIR, BEECH, BAY, DATES, PEARS, TULIPS (TWO LIPS), PAW-PAW (PAPAS).



Associated Press

Amelia Earhart, the First Woman to Fly Across the Atlantic, Being Entertained by a Group of Camp Fire Girls in New York.

Winning Through

By A. W. PEACH

Part I

FOR five innings Stanley had pitched against the Camp Winnegan team with all the skill and care of which he was capable, but he had been hit hard and steadily. His own team, Camp Winetka, had supported him courageously, but he knew from the growing silence back of him that they, too, realized that he was not enough of a pitcher to hold the hitters of the Winnegan team.

"Three games—and I've been knocked out in all of them. I might as well give up for good," Stanley thought to himself.

Camp Winnegan had three men on bases and Stanley saw a red-haired, stocky fellow picking up his bat—the heaviest hitter on the Winnegan team. Stanley glanced at his team's lead. He saw Coach Lane talking to Ken Meade, Camp Winetka's veteran pitcher, who rose, glove in hand.

Dorothy McA.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Ken, if you'll do that for me, I'll—I'll—"

Ken smiled in his pleasant way.

"Agreed, then. Come up to the field every morning and we'll have a second string." I'll have Ted Shaw come, too; and I hope with you pitching and Ted catching the camp will have a real battery next year. You see, I have been here four years—four mighty happy ones—and I'm over the age limit next season, so I can't come. So I hope I can help you and the camp."

The arrangement held, and the next morning Stanley went to the field. He found Ted there, delighted with the thought that, second-string catcher, he might be the first-string catcher.

"Stan, if Ken is willing to help us, let's work our heads off," Ted suggested.

Stanley nodded. "It's the last chance for me."

When Ken arrived, he put them to work promptly, and both of the Juniors, eager and anxious, followed his directions with attention. First, he showed Stanley that in his windup, instead of using a free swing that was unbroken from the moment it started until the ball left his hand, he was using a wind-up that almost stopped in the middle, so all the weight of his body and the momentum was broken, with the result the speed on the ball was lost.

Camp Winnetka's Pitcher

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A Thrill of Discovery

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BRISK DEMAND DEVELOPS FOR COPPER STOCKS

Specialty Issues Attract a Large Following in Active Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The bull market moved ahead at full steam today as call money continued in plentiful supply at the renewal figure of 7½ per cent.

Operators for the advance shifted their activities from group to group, lifting two score issues to new high levels on gains ranging from 1 to 8 points. The copper stocks were a strong feature of the trading.

A wide variety of stocks through the market before midday, but offerings were easily absorbed, and the market was headed upward again in the early afternoon. Total sales crossed the 2,000,000-share mark before the end of the third hour but were somewhat smaller than those of yesterday.

The heavy influx of funds from foreign banks kept the call market steady in the face of the large months-end and Labor Day domestic demands for funds. Canadian banks were reported to have dumped \$20,000,000 into the market yesterday, and were still summing today. Some of this money is believed to have originated in Great Britain.

There was little in the day's business news to influence the price movement. Most of the stock exchanges in Canada were very cheerful in character, earnings statements making favorable comparisons with the corresponding periods of last year.

Coty was bid up ½ point to a new top at 201, and Loewe Wiles 7 to a high of 7½. The New York International Telephone, Savage Arms, Kolster Radio, American Bank Note, United States Industrial Alcohol, National Biscuit, Johns Manville, Radio Corporation, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco Copper all sold 4 to 7½ points above yesterday's final quotations, most of them touching new high records.

American Can and Hupp Motors also reached new high ground, and American Telephone rallied 3 points.

The closing was strong. Considerable prices were established for the last half hour, and call money unexpectedly dropped to 7 per cent. Outside stimulus supplemented the efforts of pools in raising Radio, National Biscuit, Kolster Radio and Adams Express 7 to 9½ points higher, and such purchases were shown as International Telephone, Midland Steel Products preferred, and Vick Chemical were pushed up 5 to 8 points, total sales approximated 3,400,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables slightly higher at \$4.85 5-16.

In Anaconda Copper 7s, which soared more than 4 points to a new year's high at 133½, and in Public Service of New Jersey 4½s, which advanced a point, represented the gains among the stocks of other well-known bond markets today. Andes Copper 7s were also in demand and there was some business in St. Paul of 2000, both advancing to slightly higher levels.

The firm tone of the market reflected the strength of the stock market, but gains were small.

The gain in Anaconda was coincident with the rise of the stock to the highest price in 10 years on buying of copper and maintenance of high copper prices.

Utilities other than Public Service of New Jersey were somewhat irregular. Brooklyn Union Gas 5½s, 5½, 5½, were strong yesterday, encountered profit taking, and sagged 3 points.

Price changes in the railroad group were small and chiefly upward.

The foreign market was steady, but only slightly active.

United States Government obligations showed group strength, every issue except Treasury 3½s making comparatively wide gains. Recent strength of this group is attributed to institutional buying, induced by banks, in an effort to prepare the market for the expected new Treasury issue.

MIDWEST RETAILING CONTINUES TO SHOW SEASONAL DECLINES

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Midwest department stores during July continued in the seasonal decline, the total for 1928 showing a 22.6 per cent increase. This, however, was 8.1 per cent larger than a year previous and cumulative total for the first seven months was 4.8 per cent greater than the 1927 period.

During the month sales in both large and small cities in this reserve district gained over the previous July; in the first seven months sales at all reporting cities gained except Indianapolis, where a slight decline appeared. Stocks on hand July 31 averaged 1.9 per cent lower than month before and 2.9 per cent below July 1927.

Twenty shoe dealers and shoe sections of 19 department stores reported July sales 23.8 per cent below June, but 7.5 per cent above July, 1927. Sales in the first seven months were 1.7 per cent below the first seven months of last year. Stocks on hand July 31 were slightly smaller than a month previously, though 5.4 per cent above a year ago.

July sales by 22 retail and furniture dealers and by furniture and furnishings sections of 20 department stores were 18.6 per cent below June and 3.7 per cent below July, 1927. Installation sales of 16 dealers were 18.3 per cent below the preceding month and 11.1 per cent above July, 1927. Sales on hand were 3.6 per cent lower than on June 30, but 0.8 per cent higher than at the end of July, 1927.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES STEADY

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Still readily influenced by small sales, wheat prices eased a little under scattered selling at the opening today but held rather stable and steady.

The opening was unchanged to ¾ lower. September corn slumped 1½ below yesterday's finish but short covering and fair support from commission house buyers restored trading to yesterday's level. Commodity firms, for the most part, were 1½ lower, and March corn was unchanged.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, Sept. 1.00@2%; Dec. 1.16@2%; Mar. 1.20@2%; Apr. 1.24@2%; Corn, Sept. 1.00@2%; May 1.24@2%; Oct. 74%@2%; Mar. 77@2%; Oct. 73@2%; Oats—Sept. (new) 33@2%; Dec. 40@2%; Mar. 43@2%; May 44@2%.

Wheat closed easy, ½ to 1½ lower; corn heavy to ¾ down, oats easy ¾ to 1½ lower and provisions irregular 10 lower to 15 higher.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST

New York Aug. 30—Commercial Investment Trust Corp. has completed arrangements with the Radio Corp. of America for the handling of time money paper for Radio stations throughout the country. There are about 11,000 authorized dealers.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Aug. 30—The Bank of England made no change in its rediscount rate of 4½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Sales	High	Low	Aug. 29	Aug. 28	Sales	High	Low	Aug. 30	Aug. 29
500 Abitibi pf.	49	47	51	50	500 Gillette Co., Br.	103	102	104	102
200 Abitibi pf.	90	88	93	92	5000 Glidden Co.	28	26	28	27
100 Alcan Inc.	110	108	112	110	5000 Gold Dust	103	101	102	101
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Goodrich	83	81	83	82
2400 Adv.-Re.	55%	44%	45	44%	5000 Hormel	85	84	84	83
800 Adv.-Rv.	55%	56%	57	57	5000 Gotham Hos.	85	84	84	83
1700 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Graham-P.	41	41	41	41
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Grandby	60	59	58	58
1300 Allied Ch.	200	198	200	198	5000 Granby	59	58	58	58
1300 Allis-Chal.	135	133	135	134	5000 Grind.	52	52	52	52
200 Amal Lea.	100	98	102	100	5000 Grand Un.	52	52	52	52
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Grafton	97	97	98	98
200 Am. Cr. T.	100	98	102	100	5000 Grafton	97	97	98	98
200 Am. Cr. T.	70	70	71	70	5000 Grafton	97	97	98	98
1300 Am. Bk Note	125	125	125	125	5000 Greenane Co.	119	118	118	118
300 Am. Best S.	24	23	24	23	5000 Gulf Steel.	63	62	62	62
100 Am. Brake.	41	41	41	41	5000 Gulf Steel.	63	62	62	62
100 Am. Brak.	41	41	41	41	5000 Hamm.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Brak.	125	125	125	125	5000 Hartman A.	24	24	24	24
100 Am. Brak.	125	125	125	125	5000 Hartman B.	18	18	18	18
880 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman C.	18	18	18	18
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman D.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman E.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman F.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman G.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman H.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman I.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman J.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman K.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman L.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman M.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman N.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman O.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman P.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman Q.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman R.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman S.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman T.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman U.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman V.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman W.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman X.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman Y.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman Z.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman A.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman B.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman C.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman D.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman E.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman F.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman G.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman H.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100	5000 Hartman I.	100	99	100	99
100 Am. Can.	100	98	102	100					

GOOD TRADE TREND SEEN IN CANADA

Retail Business Satisfactory
—Wheat Crop Conditions Are Excellent

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 30.—All the accepted indices of the trend of trade in Canada point to a continuation of the favorable conditions which have been in evidence since the beginning of the year, and reflect almost uniformly anticipations of an active fall and winter trade.

Merchants in almost every section of the country are preparing with confidence for future business. Orders already placed and in course of delivery show substantial gains compared with those recorded at the corresponding time last year.

Trade remains very satisfactory in volume, being materially assisted at numerous points by the flux and reflux of distribution. All lines are expected to improve from now on, and to become very active with the closing of the vacation period and the opening of the schools.

The favorable crop reports of the last few weeks are confirmed by a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which states that harvesting conditions are excellent in almost every part of the country.

With wheat alone estimated in excess of 23,000,000 acres and early indications pointing to good yields, experts who have had periodic inspections touring of the western crop areas now taking of the 1928 crop ranging anywhere from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels. A crop even closely approaching these figures would constitute a record for wheat production in Canada.

At the close of the crop year ended June 31, stocks of wheat in elevators, in transit by rail and water, in flour mills, and remaining in farmers' hands amounted to 76,484,052 bushels, compared with 50,765,435 bushels, for the corresponding year of last year. Stocks of oats and rye were also above last year, oats at 28,712,183 bushels comparing with 23,415,449 bushels, and rye at 1,293,777 bushels last year.

An improvement is noted in the flour milling industry in the eastern Both in the domestic and export markets business has been on a heavier scale during the last year, while operating economies instituted during the recent operating periods for the industry, and the growing tendency toward control of flour and baking organizations by the flour mills is being reflected in increased earnings.

Stocks Are Firm

Stocks gave a general display of firmness in last week's trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange, although dullness continued to be the chief characteristic of the market, which remains very much under the influence of stringent money conditions.

Montreal's stock market was outstanding, alone furnishing more than a third of the entire turnover, and under steady demand advanced more than 5 points. Massey-Harris was also a strong and active feature, with buying influenced by the excellent crop reports.

Wheat prices on the Winnipeg

Grain Exchange last week broke to a new low for the season. October dropped to \$1.083, which compares with \$1.57 at the corresponding time last year.

Export trade in cheese with the

United Kingdom last week was more

active than it has been in any previous week during the last month. Shipments from the port of Montreal were 48,763 boxes, as compared with 27,478 boxes for the previous month.

Trade has developed lately

in the butter market. Eastern Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter sold last week at 33 1/4¢/lb. 33¢ a pound, and No. 1 unpasteurized at 37 1/4¢/lb. 38¢ a pound.

The output of dairy factories in

Canada rose to 10,664,256, an increase of \$500,000 over the preceding year, according to a recent government statement.

An outstanding feature of the year was the production of creamery butter, which at 178,438,013 pounds valued

at \$66,070,000 showed an increase

of more than 1,000,000 pounds

and in value of more than \$4,000,000.

The quantity made in 1927 was the

second highest in the history of the industry, while the value exceeded that of any other year.

Shipments of pulp and paper

for the month of July show that shipments were valued at \$15,221,62. This was a decline of \$379,905 from the previous month, but the decline was seasonal, and the total for the month was \$1,454,48 higher than for the month of June, 1927.

For the first seven months of the current year the total value of exports of wood-pulp and paper from Canada was \$109,226,243, compared with \$98,634,491 in the corresponding months of 1927, an increase for this year of \$10,427,752, or 10 per cent.

Quiet Conditions Continue in the Bond Market.

The tightening up of money has had a direct bearing on both price and demand. Few issues are being made now but a larger supply of money for investment is expected after the harvest.

A total of Canadian bond sales up to Aug. 11, shows a total to date of \$29,219,251, as compared with \$324,434,310 for the corresponding period in 1927 and \$414,018,82 for the corresponding period in 1928. The amount of issues, as follows: Government, \$76,000,000; municipal, \$18,060,351; corporation, \$220,993,000; railroad, \$9,396,000. Of the total there were sold in Canada, \$144,323,351, and in the United States, \$153,896,000.

For the first seven months of 1928 production showed a 15 per cent gain over the 1927 record. All provinces share this increase showing substantial gains.

An output of \$2,807 tons of steel ingots and direct steel castings in July was 50 per cent above the 55,250 tons reported for July of a year ago. For the seven months ended July this year, the cumulative production totaled 731,144 tons, compared with 542,566 tons produced during the like period of last year.

NEW ENGLAND POWER ASSOCN

New England Power Association and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended July 31, 1928, earnings from all sources of \$56,421,163; operating expenses, including maintenance and taxes, \$16,253,000; net earnings, \$14,163,153; investment in earnings of subsidiaries, \$4,686,582; balance for depreciation and dividends and surplus reserves, \$9,481,571.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE

HARTFORD, Aug. 30.—Glens Falls Insurance Co. showed a surplus June 30 of \$4,184,852, compared with \$2,222,213 Dec. 31, 1927, and \$3,48,253 June 30, 1927. Underwriting results for the year to date are \$1,477, compared with \$1,742,426 Dec. 31, 1927. Assets were \$26,678,571, compared with \$23,661,661 Dec. 31, 1927, and \$16,674,640 June 30, 1927.

ATCHISON TO ACQUIRE ORIENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to acquire the 100,000 shares of 100¢ or 10¢ and Orient Railroads by purchase of 20,349 shares at \$14.60 a share.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low	
Adams Ex col 48'	89	89	Union Pac C 4s	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alta Chimers deb 5%	97	98	U.S. Rubber Co 4s	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am A Ch 4% 1/2	103	104	Utah Lt Trac 5s	95	95
Am Beet Sugar 6s 35'	102 1/2	103 1/2	Utica Gas Elec 5s	106 1/4	106 1/4
Am Gas 6 1/2%	95	98	Utah Pow & Gas 5s	105	105
Am Melting 8s 4%	107 1/2	108 1/2	Va Ry Is 62	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am T & F 4s 50%	104	105	Wabash 4 1/2% 75	91	91
Am T & F 4s 50%	104	105	Warner Sug rfg 7s 35	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am WW/Elec 5s 24%	95	98	Western Maryland 4s	80	80
Anaconda Cop 6s 53%	104	105	Western Pac 5s 4%	102 1/2	102 1/2
Anaconda Cop 7s 38%	134 1/2	135 1/2	Wichita 7s 35	36 1/2	35 1/2
Armour & Co 4 1/2%	91	92	Wilkesb & East Is 5s 42	67 1/2	67 1/2
Beth Steel 5s 36%	92 1/2	93 1/2	Wilson 1st 7s 41	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel 5s 36%	92 1/2	93 1/2	Wilson R Arm 7s 41	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth T & S 4s 90%	87 1/2	88 1/2	Wis Can gen 4s 49	83 1/2	83 1/2
Beth T & S 4s 90%	87 1/2	88 1/2	LIBERTY BONDS	Last	
Beth T & S 4s 90%	87 1/2	88 1/2	Open High Low Aug. 29		
Beth T & S 4s 90%	87 1/2	88 1/2	3 1/2% 47	47 1/2	47 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	4 1/2% 55	55 1/2	55 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	5 1/2% 60	60 1/2	60 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	6 1/2% 65	65 1/2	65 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	7 1/2% 70	70 1/2	70 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	8 1/2% 75	75 1/2	75 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	9 1/2% 80	80 1/2	80 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	10 1/2% 85	85 1/2	85 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	11 1/2% 90	90 1/2	90 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	12 1/2% 95	95 1/2	95 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	13 1/2% 100	100 1/2	100 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	14 1/2% 105	105 1/2	105 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	15 1/2% 110	110 1/2	110 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	16 1/2% 115	115 1/2	115 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	17 1/2% 120	120 1/2	120 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	18 1/2% 125	125 1/2	125 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	19 1/2% 130	130 1/2	130 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	20 1/2% 135	135 1/2	135 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	21 1/2% 140	140 1/2	140 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	22 1/2% 145	145 1/2	145 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	23 1/2% 150	150 1/2	150 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	24 1/2% 155	155 1/2	155 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	25 1/2% 160	160 1/2	160 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	26 1/2% 165	165 1/2	165 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	27 1/2% 170	170 1/2	170 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	28 1/2% 175	175 1/2	175 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	29 1/2% 180	180 1/2	180 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	30 1/2% 185	185 1/2	185 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	31 1/2% 190	190 1/2	190 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	32 1/2% 195	195 1/2	195 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	33 1/2% 200	200 1/2	200 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	34 1/2% 205	205 1/2	205 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	35 1/2% 210	210 1/2	210 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	36 1/2% 215	215 1/2	215 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	37 1/2% 220	220 1/2	220 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	38 1/2% 225	225 1/2	225 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100	100	39 1/2% 230	230 1/2	230 1/2
Beth Tel & Trac 5s 100%	100				

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of *The Christian Science Monitor*. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

DESK SPACE

RENT—Mail address and telephone service or desk with telephone extension, switchboard service; refined, dignified office; conservative building; address carries prestige; reasonable. FREDERIC, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE

HARRIS TWEED, high-class hand-woven sports material; aristocrat of tweeds for golf & outdoor wear; direct from makers; SUPPLY—100 yards; price \$1.50 per yard; samples free. NEWALL, 226 Stornoway, Scotland.

PATENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Or royalty—All metal, self-folded briefcase, leatherette pattern. No. 1474. EDISON B. REX, 1400 East 116th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

ARCHITECTURAL service for the amateur engineer, architect, engineer, preliminary sketches prepared. CARL FRANZEL BIELER, 151 East Mosholu Parkway North, Bronx, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS

Furnished Unfurnished
We solicit your inquiries

the William Wilson Co.

Over 20 years of service

PASADENA

40 N. Garfield Ave., Pasadena 8111
Leaving city, must sacrifice 7-room brick residence on 2½ acres at lot; need lake, country club and C. C. club; burner; mechanical refrigeration, 3 large bedrooms; \$21,000. Tel. Dorchester 2815.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE—with 20 years' production, engineering, purchasing and employment experience with mechanical and electrical manufacturing companies would like to come into position of manager of highest standing appreciating integrity and ability. X-93. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION wanted by an A-1 theatre and concert drummer; also xylophone soloist (with complete equipment); over 15 years' experience in vaudeville picture houses; references.

SUMMER RESORTS

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Hollywood Argyle Apartments, 2017 N. Argyle
Singles, Doubles—Beautiful New

Local Classified

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ANTIQUES WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of antique furniture, mirrors, desks, hooked rugs, etc. G. & H. ANTIQUE SHOP, 261 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Boarding home, Christian Science preferred, in or near Belmont, Mass., for 6 year old girl, good health. References exchanged. Mrs. K-570. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ART business—Salesman with following will work actively and concern himself in establishing new one. K-269. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR LEASE—A first-class, popular, year-round hotel of capacity for 60 guests wishes to let rooms, dining room, kitchen by the year to a big-grade chef. K-374. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—The house, Boston Post Road (Connecticut), 45 miles from New York City; established, well paying, attractive, reasonable. R-226. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

Forest Grove Arms
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.

Homes of residence offered those desiring rest and quiet for summer; double or single rooms; transients accommodated; excellent meals; tables guest; weekly rates.

GLENN LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.)
Spacious, comfortable rooms; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive dietary; modern green rooms, oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no smoking; no pets; no gamblers; ownership management; reasonable. 380 North Broadway, Yonkers, New York.

SHADY KNOLL
ENJOY long, sunny days at shore. Country estate near Ashbury Park. Ideal for relaxation and study. Church near. Bathing, fishing, tennis, golf, swimming, 2½ miles from children's free garage. Tel. Red Bank 283. VAN FAREN, Fair Haven, N. J.

SPAIN COMMEMORATES FIRST WORLD VOYAGE

Elcano Led Home Remnant of Magellan's Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—The Royal Princess Beatrice and Marie Cristina who recently acted in the capacity of "godmothers" at the ceremony in Tolosa of blessing the colors of the new naval training ship, Sebastian Elcano, presented to it an embroidered flag, the work of Spanish ladies. Princess Beatrice gave an address—her maiden speech on a public occasion—in which she referred to the great part played by the Spanish flag in Elcano's days.

Elcano, who was a boy when America was discovered, set off on an expedition which proved to be the first voyage around the world, under the leadership of Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, and 237 men, but Magellan disappeared in fight with natives of one of the Philippine Islands and Elcano took charge of the three ships then composing the expedition—which were soon reduced to one. He finally returned after three years' constant adventures, with only 18 to tell of them.

The training ship just built and named to commemorate Elcano's exploits will undertake a voyage along the route followed by him. After the colors were hoisted, the Princess returned to Madrid, where she frequently acts in the capacity of engine driver for members of the royal family. They joined the Queen in San Sebastian where they will spend part of the summer.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING

NASH LETTER BUREAU
Sales Letters, Lists, Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, 150 West 22d St., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 1168

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. G. REGISTRY (Employment Agency)
110 State Street, Boston
New Registration by Appointment Only
550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Office positions for Men and Women
Corlant 2323-2362
200 Broadway, New York City. Barclay 3675.

BUSINESS EQUIPMENT SERVICE

MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cort 1554

FLATRUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

High-class domestic help, 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, Mansfield 7632.

FLORENCE SPENCER

High-grade, secure, experienced
clerks, bookkeepers, insurance, law, positions,
SAMUEL SCHIFFER, Employment Specialist,
250 Broadway, New York City. Barclay 3675.

GROCERS EQUIPMENT SERVICE

MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cort 1554

HARRIS TWEED

All-hand-woven, hand-twisted
Harris Tweed, 1437 Flatbush Ave.,
150 West 22d St., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 1168

HARVEY'S PATENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Or royalty—All metal, self-folded briefcase, leatherette pattern. No. 1474. EDISON B. REX, 1400 East 116th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut**NEW LONDON** (Continued)

Confectioners
and Caters
Luncheons
from 12 to 2:30
Mail Orders Filled.
Our Best Mixture is \$1.25 a Pound

GOWNS **LINGERIE**
The WOMAN'S SHOPPE
Featuring "Blackshire" Modes for
Women
Tel. 9518 236 State Street

Sporting Goods Store
Everything for Tennis
Golf—Swimming—Baseball
CROWN BDG. STATE STREET

NORWALK

EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street, So. Norwalk
The Norwalk Electrical Company
Norwalk's Foremost Electrical
Contractor and Dealer
Agents for Stromberg-Carlson
Kolster and Crosley Radios
Any set installed with approval
20 NORTH MAIN STREET. Tel. 2015
SOUTH NORWALK

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
For prompt attention place with us your
order for J. & J. Cash's woven
label names.
NORWALK, CONN.

HARRIS & GANS CO.
COAL
FUEL & FURNACE OIL
QUALITY AND SERVICE
88 Water St., So. Norwalk Phone 721
9 Commerce St., Norwalk Phone 5183

A Mutual Savings Bank

Assets over \$8,000,000
Safe Deposit Boxes
Norwalk Savings Society

NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

K. A. POLHEMUS
Milliner
61 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ANGEVINE
FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings

16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

STAMFORD
Summer Clearances
Bring Savings on Smart Apparel
and Accessories
Mail and Telephone Orders Filled
Stamford Phone 4570

K. O. Miller Co.
Atlantic Square, Stamford, Conn.
Established 1868

HORACE W. HARDING
REALTOR
Real Estate Builder Insurance
Mortgage Loans

Tel. 4264 54 Park Place, Stamford, Conn.

Rochlin and Hofman
Market
MEATS, PROVISIONS & GROCERIES
Cor. Franklin and North Sts.
Tel. 965 Stamford, Conn.
FREE DELIVERY

WATERBURY
"KAYNEE"
Shirts and Blouses for Boys
The best in material. The best in fit
and finish. The best in style—of all
boys' shirts and blouses made.

We carry a big line of boys' blouses—
sizes 6 to 14 years, \$2 and \$1 each;
shirts—sizes 12 to 14 neck, \$1 and
\$1.19 each.

Bring the young lad in and fit them
out with "KAYNEE" Tops for School!

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Worthwhile Savings in Our
August Furniture Sale!

HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 Waterbury, Conn.

"The MUFFIN SHOPPE"

46 Harrison Avenue

LUNCHEONS—DINNERS

ALL HOME COOKING

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
The Arch Preserver Shoe Shop
184 Grand Street, Waterbury, Conn.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Store for the Home Dressmaker
Agents for Vogue and
Pictorial Review Patterns

Extensive lines of high-class silk and
wash goods.

Hardware, Household Goods, General
Hardware Tools, Sporting Goods,
Golf Supplies & Specialty

C. A. TEMPLETON INC.

68 East Main Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York**ALBANY**

W.M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Announce
the beginning of their
Semi-Annual Sale of

FINE FURNITURE
at lower-than-usual prices

Sale begins August 1st
and ends August 31st

It's Easy to Bank by Mail!

Our new illustrated booklet tells all
about the convenient banking by
mail method. Send for your copy now.
Interest compounded quarterly.

4 1/2% Paid Since
1919
Assets over
Depositors
\$37,000,000.00
and over 55,000
airlines and
automobile
Yacht
Club is payable
in June, 1929, or
any time thereafter.
Open Afternoons
Until 5 o'clock!

The National Savings Bank
70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.

MUHLFELDER'S, INC.
55 North Pearl Street

Are Showing
Exclusive Assortment of

Millinery
Dresses Shoes
Accessories

Phone 4-1147

20% Discount

Hartmann Trunks
and Other Luggage

Boyce & Milwain
66-68 STATE STREET

Roses **Orchids**
Flowers for All Occasions

PLANTS CUT FLOWERS
EVERGREENS
Flowers telegraphed to all parts
of the world.

Danker
40-42 Maiden Lane

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY

THE AUGUST FUR SALE
Is Now in Progress

Savings are really worthwhile

G. C. REARDON, Inc.

BROADWAY

"Furniture of Character"

Everything Electrical

Fixtures, Appliances, Supplies
For Electric Service. Where You
Want it and When You Want it
Insist on Red Seal

C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.
80 Maiden Lane

McManus & Riley
49-51 State Street

"Where the Smart Styles
Come From"

HARVEY A. DWIGHT

Masons' Building Supplies

147 DONGAN AVENUE

Dial 4-9109

HARVEY'S GARAGE

United States Tires—Good Gulf Gas—
Kendall Oil—Storage—Washing
Accessories

251 Hudson Avenue Tel. 3-4884

COAL—COKE

Masons' Building Supplies

JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN

Dial 3-1268, 6-7744

F. F. Crannell Lumber Co.

North Ferry and Water Sts.

Phone 4-9148

Dealers in Lumber, Hardware,
Interior Finish, Roofings, etc.

THE

Tucker-Smith Agency, Inc.

FRANK P. TUCKER ALVIN M. SMITH

GENERAL INSURANCE

1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle Street

Dial 3-6471

ITHACA

The Big Food Store

ITHACA, NEW YORK

Agents for the Fernell Line. Our own

Bakery where we bake all kinds of

bakery.

Specialty in Fancy Cakes such as Wed-

ding, Birthday, Anniversary Cakes of all

kinds.

Quality, Service and Cleanliness.

HAVE you renewed your sub-

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Co-operation in the Philippines

ONE of the greatest tributes, and tribute that consists of far more than words, as it may be expected to eventuate in deeds, to the policy being pursued by the United States in the Philippine Islands comes from Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate. Except for the picturesque Aguinaldo, Mr. Quezon is the Filipino most widely known in the United States and in other parts of the world. And he is known because he has long been the outstanding leader of the independence movement and has again and again pursued non-co-operation tactics in blocking the policy of the Governor-General of the islands. With this record as his background, these words of his have added force:

I have but one statement I want to make. It is this: My purpose when I return to the island is to co-operate in every way with the newly appointed Governor-General, Henry L. Stimson, because I think he has accepted the Governor-Generalship for the purpose of promoting the cause of self-government and the economic development of the Philippines.

Mr. Quezon is quite correct in his analysis of Mr. Stimson's motive, though it is but due to the new Governor-General's predecessors in office to state that they too have been dominated by the same motive. Indeed it dominates and directs the whole of the policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands. In the past, apparently, the methods pursued by the governors-general have been such that Mr. Quezon and his followers could not detect this underlying motivation, and so set themselves resolutely to embarrass and obstruct the chief executive of the islands. The result was detrimental to the Filipino people, and it may be that Mr. Quezon has come to realize this fact and that it has aided in swinging him from the ranks of nonco-operationists into those of willing workers with the American authorities.

Mr. Quezon's obstruction has been to a large extent effective. If he and his companions had co-operated with the Governor-General in the past there is no question that "the cause of self-government and the economic development of the Philippines" would be much further along the road than they are at present, remarkable as the progress actually made may be. The United States has consistently stated again and again, regardless of what party might be in power at Washington, that it had no desire merely to exploit the Philippine Islands but that what it sought was their economic, cultural and political development. To this end all efforts have been bent.

The question of political independence is a difficult, delicate and still somewhat obscure one, and it is wise to place it in the background while this development is under way. Mr. Quezon makes no reference to it at present, but it is to be assumed that he has not for one moment abandoned his ambition for such independence ultimately. Such an ambition is a natural and a justifiable one. But Mr. Quezon has shown wisdom in realizing that political independence must be preceded by economic independence and by the preparation of the Filipino people for it through the process of local self-government. It is certain that Governor-General Stimson is equally eager to co-operate with Mr. Quezon and other Filipino leaders, and if the petty quarrels which have heretofore proved such a hindrance to that co-operation are now voluntarily to be sunk from sight a new era will set in for the Philippine Islands and for the American-Filipino relations which will bear fruit worthy of the vine.

Fair Words vs. Facts

IN THAT portion of Governor Smith's speech of acceptance which deals with national ideals, he set forth the following wholly admirable views:

Because I believe in the idealism of the party of Jefferson, Cleveland, and Wilson, my administration will be rooted in liberty under the law; liberty that means freedom to the individual to follow his own will so long as he does not harm his neighbor, the same high moral purpose in our conduct as a nation that actuates the conduct of the God-fearing man and woman; that equality of opportunity which lays the foundation for wholesome family life and opens up the outlook for the betterment of the lives of our children.

One phrase in this excellent code arouses inquiry. How shall we apply to the principal issue of this campaign that notable phrase of "liberty that means freedom to the individual to follow his own will so long as he does not harm his neighbor"?

Governor Smith urges as his remedy for the wide-spread dissatisfaction with the prohibition law that states should be allowed to determine for themselves whether they will be wet or dry, whether they will permit the establishment within their borders of places for the sale of alcoholic stimulants, or whether they shall endeavor to suppress locally such sale as the Nation is now striving to suppress nationally.

But he must surely comprehend that any state which surrenders to the lust for profit of liquor dealers, and re-establishes the liquor business within its borders, will not be able to prevent the extension of the trade in stimulants to neighboring commonwealths which have adhered to the prohibition policy. His remedy would establish

more than one Canada in the very midst of the United States, and every state touching on the borders of one in which liquor selling was legalized would inevitably be exposed to contamination. Would that be the form of liberty which does not harm one's neighbor?

Possibly the Governor might plead in answer to this criticism that his plan contemplated the sale of liquor only by the state itself. Nothing in the plan prohibits the manufacture of liquor or the importation of liquor by private parties. Indeed nowhere does he suggest that the manufacture should be confined to the state. No one familiar with the ethical standards maintained by the liquor business when it was legalized, or for that matter manifested by its followers today in Canada, will for a moment question the fact that there would be immediate endeavor made to extend the market into surrounding dry territory. At this moment, under that much vaunted Canadian liquor law, which some of the leaders in the United States would desire to have transplanted to American soil, an enormous quantity of whisky, manufactured for the purpose of illegal export to the United States across the Detroit River, is being rushed through Canada to Victoria because there was no longer opportunity of holding it in bonded warehouses in Windsor, and the United States authorities had blocked the path of export.

The only enduring basis for the crusade against the liquor business is that it is a trade which necessarily harms a neighbor. And when Governor Smith, pleading for liberty for liquor, goes on to eulogize "that equality of opportunity which lays the foundation for wholesome family life and opens the outlook for the betterment of the lives of our children" he perpetuates an inconsistency which would be ridiculous if it were not so serious. Family life, and the betterment of the lives of children, never yet proceeded from the sale or the use of intoxicating liquors. Fair words do not alter facts, and an appeal lies from the eloquence of the Democratic candidate to the records of those charities which have had to do with families, and especially with children, in the days of prohibition.

The Soviets and Mongolia

SOVIET influence has been dominant for some time in outer Mongolia, which constitutes the northern and larger portion of Mongolian territory. Mongolia, it may be recalled, is nearly one-half the size of the United States and houses a scattered population of some 2,000,000 people. The Far Eastern Republic of Siberia became, officially, a part of the Soviet domain in 1922. Since that time Moscow's authority in outer Mongolia has not been seriously questioned. Soviet agents were established at Urga, and the caravan roads to China were used to freight military supplies to the Communist faction there.

If the present situation on the Mongol-Manchurian border indicates a Soviet desire to extend Russian influence into inner Mongolia, it is probable that China and Japan will take some definite notice of it. Inner Mongolia lies along the borders of China's northern provinces and extends for a short distance along the frontier of southwestern Manchuria. It is a matter of concern, therefore, both for China and Japan, that this territory be kept free from the domination of any other power. Furthermore, the gradual penetration of Chinese immigrants into the region gives China a prior claim upon the territory that will hardly be surrendered lightly.

Whatever may be the true significance of the present developments, they serve, at any rate, to indicate that Russian ambitions for a wider Far Eastern domination have not been abandoned. The imperialist urge to the East that was so apparent in the days of the tsars remains a potent force in the new régime. China, Japan and Manchuria today may be the focus of international attention. But tomorrow's developments are likely to find Russia with new plans and new machinations, designed in Soviet fashion, in a central place on this Far Eastern stage.

Courtesy to Foreign-Flag Ships

THE gesture that the Port of New York extends to the foreign-flag vessels which ply between New York and transatlantic ports is a pleasing one, for almost without exception it accords them the best pier space in the city, while ships of United States registry are banished to the more obscure or inaccessible locations. With the launching of two new German liners, renewed attention is focused upon the pier situation in New York and, according to report, the City of New York is to buy a pier just below the Chelsea piers of the International Mercantile Marine, Cunard and French lines and rent it to the North German Lloyd for its new ships.

At present the Chelsea piers, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets on the North River, provide pier space for the three companies above mentioned. Farther to the north additional new piers have recently been built by the city and rented to the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines, with the Leviathan of the United States Lines using the space when in port, and an occasional Italian ship also docking there. Still farther north other pier space is available for transatlantic ships, and the several Italian and Swedish lines use these piers regularly.

With the exception of the Leviathan, the ships of the United States Lines must dock in Hoboken, across the North River, at a point difficult to reach, and to and from which exorbitant taxi charges are frequently reported to be charged. Near by is the Holland-America Line, one of the few transatlantic lines not possessing excellent water-front space on the Manhattan side of the river.

On the Hoboken and Jersey City side of the river may also be found the Munson Line (a United States flag line to South America), and the Dollar Line, with its round-the-world vessels under the flag of the United States. In Brooklyn, reached by ferry from the lower east side of New York, is the Grace Line pier, another line of ships of United States registry, plying to South American ports.

Aside from the Leviathan, the American Merchant Line is thus the only company which, with

United States ships in a United States port, has adequate pier space on Manhattan Island. Some may ask if it is good business thus to give the preference to ships of other powers. But that is another question.

Wheat Growers and Steel Makers

WHILE the wheat growers of the United States have been watching the record of almost daily declines in the prices of their chief crop, the iron and steel manufacturing interests have been experiencing during the past few months a substantial stiffening of prices. Pig iron producers have recently advanced the price of their product fifty cents per ton, and reports from Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago, show a general tendency toward higher costs for practically all forms of steel. The Iron Age, recognized authority on all matters relating to the industry, quotes advances in the price of various kinds of steel ranging from \$1 to \$4 per ton above recently prevailing prices.

That in the respective fields of one of the principal farm products, on which the multitude depends for its daily bread, and of what is regarded as the great basic manufacturing industry, there should at the same time appear these cross currents of advancing and declining prices, illustrates the impossibility of predinating the course of prices upon what is called the "law of supply and demand." The accepted theory that an oversupply of any particular commodity results in lower prices may in one sense be correct, but it is one of those half-truths that needs to be qualified by various "ifs." In the case of wheat it is unquestionably the abundant crops in the United States, Canada and other countries that have forced down prices. The supply seems likely to exceed the demand, hence the consumer profits, or should profit, by cheaper food.

The essential difference between the manufacturing and agricultural industries is seen when conditions in iron and steel production are considered. The former is to a large extent a regulated industry; the latter almost wholly unregulated. If all the pig iron furnaces and steel mills of the country were operated at all times to their full capacity, there would be an oversupply of iron and steel that would inevitably result in price reduction. Here comes in the factor of what is in effect co-operation against destructive competition, and prices are sustained. Until the farmers are able to agree, as do the heads of manufacturing industry, on the limitation of production, there seems likely to remain this sharp contrast between the operation of "supply and demand" in two important spheres.

The New German Post Office Ruling

THE plan of the German Postal Department to sell space for advertising on all the letters which it handles has called forth protests from business men. These protests have been directed chiefly against the ruling which states that no letter on which is return address on the upper left-hand corner will be received after September 1, because the department has arranged to devote to advertising all space not strictly necessary for the stamp and address. The only place on an envelope which can be used under the new ruling for a return address is the lower left-hand corner or the flap at the back. Those who have objected to the new ruling are chiefly moved to protest because they have large stocks of envelopes on hand which bear return addresses printed, as usual, in the upper left-hand corner. They naturally do not wish to scrap these envelopes.

There would appear, however, to be more serious objections to the plan of the Postal Department. The question arises, "Has this government department a right to sell space for advertising in this way?" Letters, after all, are not the property of the Postal Department. They are merely intrusted to it for transmission. Within certain limits, there can be no objection to thus advertising the service of the department itself. No one objects to finding the postage stamp on a letter canceled by means of the printed legend, "Use the Air Mail." But when the department goes beyond the point of some such advertising, and when it assumes the right to sell all the space above the address on all letters, it seems to be making large demands upon the liberality and patience of its patrons.

What, for example, will be the feelings of the citizen who is in, let us say, the soap business, and who sends out several thousand advertising circulars to increase the sale of his particular brand of soap, when he learns that each of his circulars, upon being delivered, bore stamped across its face an advertisement of the product of his principal competitor? Or of the social service worker who finds that some letters he has sent out to young men urging upon them a higher regard for the moralities have reached them emblazoned with the alleged merits of liquors or tobacco. This new venture, indeed, would seem to present decidedly questionable aspects from almost every standpoint from which it is viewed.

Editorial Notes

From now until the end of November the two great transportation companies of the Dominion—the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National—will be taxed to their limits to carry to the four quarters of the globe what promises to be a phenomenal grain crop. From these and similar reports from the other wheat-growing countries, it would appear that if the world's bread box is not kept well filled during the next twelve months, it certainly is not the fault of the wheat growers.

Government by the people rests on the choice of legislative representatives through the ballot. Every eligible voter who does not exercise the franchise adds just that much strength to the power of self-appointed political bosses. Register and vote!

Premier Poincaré's budget proposes to alleviate taxation on very small salaries, says a Paris dispatch. One wonders if the French journalists' response is personal when the report adds: "The press is loud in praise of M. Poincaré."

Quotation Marks

THE reference department of the library was on the qui vive. A request had been telephoned in for the Latin form of the phrase "on the lap of the gods," and its source. There was need for keenness. The phrase was not of Latin origin, but was from Homer's Iliad, book seventeen, line 514. Although the questioner may not know whether a phrase is from the Latin or the Greek, of course this is no obstacle to the librarian!

However, hunting the source of quotations is not confined to librarians. It is a most interesting game, and has been played by lovers of literature from time immemorial. A phrase is read, it strikes the fancy, it is remembered and used, it becomes public property, a part of colloquial speech; but the source is usually forgotten. Perhaps some friend challenges a quotation, and then begins the hunt to locate the author and give him due credit.

Searching for the authorship of popular proverbs or phrases always has been for me a pleasant diversion. My scrapbook contains several lists of quotations. Some are in the form of questions for which answers had to be found; others give both phrase and answer. My impression is that the Bible leads as a source of popular lines. This is not surprising when you consider that the Bible ranks as a "best seller" not only in English, but in many other languages.

"The apple of his eye" (Deut. 32:10); "at their wit's end" (Ps. 107:27); "evil communications corrupt good manners" (1 Cor. 15:33); and "in the twinkling of an eye" (1 Cor. 15:52) are not usually associated with the Scriptures, yet there they are! The Pauline epistles contain numerous sayings that have become almost a part of daily speech.

It has been stated that Shakespeare gives us more "familiar quotations" than any other secular writer. He is responsible for "All that glitters is not gold," "make a virtue of necessity," "comparisons are odorous" (not odious), "Screw your courage to the sticking-place" (not point), and many others.

It is interesting to note how many writers have turned to Shakespeare for the titles to their books. William Dean Howells has evidently taken "The Undiscovered Country" and "A Counterfeit Presentment" from "Hamlet"; "A Foregone Conclusion" from "Othello"; "A Woman's Reason" from "Two Gentlemen of Verona"; and "A Modern Instance" from "As You Like It." The last named also gave Thomas Hardy his "Under the Greenwood Tree."

A. S. Hardy doubtless found "But Yet a Woman" in Harry Hotspur's reservation in Henry IV. Mrs. Alexander's "My Ducts and My Daughter" is suggestive of Shylock's passionate cry, and Mrs. Oliphant's "Primrose Path" was pointed out by poor Ophelia. "Olives of Endless Age," the title of H. N. Brailsford's recent book, is taken from one of Shakespeare's Sonnets.

According to my scrapbook lists, Washington Irving gave us "the almighty dollar"; Thomas Tugwell gave us "Bette late than never" and "Nothing venture, nothing have." Jonathan Swift is usually credited with "Bread is the staff of life," and William Cowper with "Variety is the spice of life." One of my unanswered lists included "All men have their price." It took me a long time to trace this, but I finally came upon it credited to Sir Robert Walpole.

Another phrase which is quoted frequently is "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." This has been traced to John Hamilton (Lord Belhaven). He used it in the Scottish Parliament on Nov. 2, 1706, in a speech protesting

ing against the union of Scotland and England. It has also been found in Flavel's "Faithful and Ancient Account of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances," published before 1691.

According to one authority, Llyly's "Euphues" is the literary nest in which "New broom sweepeth clean," "Penny for your thought," and "No smoke without some fire" were hatched. Heywood's Collection of Proverbs, first issued in 1546, contains such colloquials as "Rule the roost," "Look before you leap, and "Nose to the grindstone." "Castles in the air" is said to have appeared first in Sir Philip Sidney's "Defense of Poesy."

The well-worn admonition not to "look a gift horse in the mouth" has been traced to Jerome in the fourth century, and was later used by Rabelais in France and Heywood in England.

"Have a good cry" is an amusing phrase which is supposed to express a peculiarly feminine desire to let misery reign supreme. Recently I came upon a poem of Thomas Hood's in which he uses this phrase, not in quotation marks, but as his own.

There are many sayings in common use which are not literary. Their origin, too, is half forgotten. One example is the term "Uncle Sam" as applied to the United States. A scrapbook item states that in 1812 the port was furnished for the American navy was inspected by a tall, lean fellow named Samuel Wilson, familiarly known as "Uncle Sam." On all the port barrels he branded the packer's name and also the letters U. S. These initials were not so well known then as now, and when someone asked what they stood for, the reply was "Uncle Sam," meaning Inspector Wilson. This was passed around as a joke, the newspapers got hold of it, and in a short time the words "Uncle Sam" were understood to mean the United States Government.

I had been told that Samuel Adams (in a speech in Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1776) was responsible for England being called a "nation of shopkeepers"; but upon looking it up, I found that Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, used the phrase in 1766, and that Adam Smith also used it in his "Wealth of Nations."

"Hobson's choice" is a common enough phrase, but how many know its origin? The story centers around Tobias Hobson, who lived before 1650, and who was the first man in England to rent hackney horses. He had many equines and proudly showed them all, but arbitrarily obliged each customer to take the nag nearest the stable door!!

The expression "Rob Peter to pay Paul" goes back to the reign of Edward VI of England. At that time, it appears, the lands of St. Peter's at Westminster were appropriated to raise funds to repair St. Paul's in London. Hence the epigram.

"Era of good feeling," a phrase which has been popular with good-will promoters during the past decade, was coined as a headline in the Boston *Centinel*—note the peculiar spelling!—of July 12, 1817.

In his essay on "Quotation and Originality," Emerson says, "By necessity, by proclivity, and by delight, we quote. We quote not only books and proverbs, but arts, sciences, religion, customs, and laws, nay, we quote temples and houses, tables and chairs, by imitation." In the same essay he also says, "Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it." If we cannot have the thrill of originating flowers and gems of thought, we can show our appreciation by visiting the literary gardens where they may be found; and perhaps we may be pardoned if we gather a bouquet of choicest blooms to adorn our own windows!

G. L. M.

Notes From Moscow

MOSCOW

INCREDIBLE as it might have seemed a few years ago, Moscow has become something of a magnet for tourists this summer. Foreign visitors, mostly from the United States, who formerly came to Russia as individuals, or in small groups, now arrive in organized parties numbering scores and hundreds. English is now a familiar language in the corridors of the Bolshaya Moskovskaya, Moscow's largest hotel. The chief Soviet shipping organization, the Sovtorgflot, and the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries have co-operated actively in promoting this inflow of tourists. The former organization arranges the details of transportation and simplifies the matter of visas, while the latter provides guides and interpreters and arranges strenuous sightseeing programs.

Despite the notable increase in the tourist stream this summer, it may be doubted whether Russia will ever rival the more popular European countries as an attraction for foreign visitors. It is too far off the beaten roads of travel; its sites of generally known historic and artistic interest are fewer; its idea of comfort somewhat too rudimentary.